

adscendentibus castaneis anguste lineari-cylindricis 0.5–1 cm. longis; squamis 20–40 densissime spiraliter imbricatis castaneis membranaceis oblongis 1.5–2 mm. longis subcarinatis breviter aristatis; floribus sparsissimis plerumque nullis; spiculis secundariis ut apud *Rynchosporam* minutis; perianthiis nullis; achenio abortivo minuto, stylo 2-partito, tuberculo subulato.

Habit as in *Rynchospora capitellata*; culms cespitose, 3–4.8 dm. high, slender and smooth: leaves somewhat leathery; the basal narrowly linear, elongate; the cauline 5–7, greatly reduced: corymbs somewhat umbelliform, terminal and axillary; the terminal 1.3–2 cm. in diameter: spikelets crowded, strongly ascending, chestnut-brown, slenderly linear-cylindric, 0.5–1 cm. long: scales 20–40, very densely spirally imbricated, chestnut-brown, membranaceous, oblong, 1.5–2 mm. long, somewhat keeled, short-awned: flowers very scarce, mostly wanting: secondary spikelets as in *Rynchospora*, minute: perianth wanting: achene aborted, minute; style 2-parted; tubercle subulate. — MASSACHUSETTS: sandy shore of Simmons Pond, Dennis, September 30, 1915, *C. A. Weatherby* (TYPE in herb. New England Botanical Club), and collected apparently from the same clump, August 22, 1918, *Fernald & Long*, no. 16,287. PLATE 125.

GRAY HERBARIUM.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 125.

- Fig. 1. *Cyperus Weatherbianus*, portion of clump $\times \frac{1}{2}$.
 Fig. 2. " " terminal corymb $\times 1$.
 Fig. 3. " " spikelet $\times 2$.
 Fig. 4. " " scale $\times 6$.
 Fig. 5. " " denuded rhachilla, showing secondary spikelets $\times 15$.
 Fig. 6. *Cyperus dentatus*, spikelet $\times 2$.
 Fig. 7. *Rynchospora capitellata*, spikelet $\times 2$.

FURTHER NOTES ON POTAMOGETON.

HAROLD ST. JOHN.

Potamogeton vaginatus Turcz. is represented in the Herbarium at the Jardin des Plantes, Paris, by a suite of specimens with abundant fruiting spikes. These show that in spite of the phrasing of the original description¹ and of the colored representation in Fryer's

¹ Turcz. Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscou, xi. 102 (1838), xxvii. 65 (1854), Fl. Baical.-Dahur. ii. 162 (1856).

Potamogetons of the British Isles,¹ this species, *P. vaginatus*, has its stigma not terminal but, rather, laterally and asymmetrically placed. There is some variation in this character, but it occurs in fruits from the same spike, rather than definitely on separate plants from distinct regions. This makes it clear that the large-sheathed species with many whorls of fruit, described from the northern part of North America as *P. moniliformis* St. John, cannot on any character be separated from the Eurasian plant. *P. moniliformis* St. John is, then, a synonym of *P. vaginatus* Turcz., a rare and local, but typically circumpolar plant which should be sought in the waters of all the cooler parts of the northern hemisphere.

Whether the name *Potamogeton marinus* L. or *P. filiformis* Pers. should be adopted for the northern setaceous-leaved species is a question that has constantly recurred. The writer² in 1916 discussed the point and concluded that the name *P. filiformis* Pers. would have to be adopted. In the Herbarium at the Jardin des Plantes, Paris, is a sheet of this species collected by Nolte. On the ticket he has written a full synonymy with page references, and a discussion of the pros and cons. Since Nolte has frequently been accredited the authorship of the name *P. filiformis*, this bit of evidence seems worth quoting.

“*P. pusillum* Boccon. *dubiae*

P. setaceus Schumacher

P. filiformis Pers.

Nolte; Chamisso & Schlechtendal, [etc.]

Monsieur Fries pretend la recontraidre Linné *Potam. marin!*

Oeder: etc. fl. Dan. pretend que le *pectinatum* soit le *Potam. marin*.

Hartmann pretend que la plante que Monsieur Fries a nommé *Potam. zosteraceus* soit le *marinus*.

je m'excuse au *P. marin!*”

It is clear, then, that Nolte decided that *P. marinus* L. could not be exactly identified and that *P. filiformis* Pers. must be adopted as the name of this species.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE.

¹ Freyer, *Pot. Brit. Isl.* t. 58 (1915).

² St. John, *RHODORA*, vii. 133 (1916).